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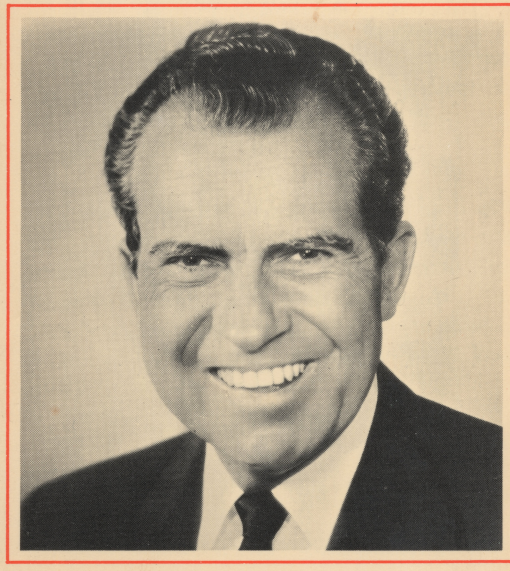
The Wit & Humor of Richard Nixon

by Bill Adler



Revealing a little-known side of the new President—at ease and in the highest humor

Richard Nixon, Humorist:

(Speaking before a meeting of the Society of Editorial Cartoonists, Washington, D.C., May 17, 1968.)

"Just think of the fun you would have for four years drawing me Look what your loss was when you lost Lyndon Johnson. That great face — you know — with the big ears and the big nose. And look at my nose - I can do even better than Johnson as far as that's concerned...

"I suppose Hubert Humphrey would offer a few opportunities to you, but cartoonists of course have to draw a man who appears some-times to be mean even sinister. And Hubert, frankly, is always laughing. I guess you'd describe him ... as the Minnesota Warbler"

OTHER WIT BOOKS BY BILL ADLER

THE KENNEDY WIT
THE CHURCHILL WIT
THE STEVENSON WIT
THE WASHINGTON WITS
THE JOHNSON HUMOR

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LETTERS FROM CAMP
KIDS LETTERS TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY
DEAR PRESIDENT JOHNSON
LOVE LETTERS TO THE BEATLES
LOVE LETTERS TO THE METS
DEAR 007
DEAR SMOKEY BEAR
FUNNIEST STORIES BY FAMOUS PEOPLE
LETTERS TO THE AIR FORCE ON UFO'S

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I am most grateful to Catherine Greene
for her assistance in the preparation of this book
which is dedicated
to Helene and Jack Drown,
faithful friends and constant supporters
of our new President
through adversity and success.

THE WIT & HUMOR OF RICHARD NIXON

This is the third book of Presidential humor that I have been privileged to edit. First — THE KENNEDY WIT — followed by THE JOHNSON HUMOR and now this volume — THE WIT & HUMOR OF RICHARD NIXON, the thirty-seventh President of the United States.

It has always been my belief that the wit and humor of a man reveal much of his personality and style. This is certainly true of Richard Nixon.

From his early days as a young Congressman from California to his rise as a United States Senator, Vice President and President, Richard Nixon has displayed a delightful sense of humor, a sharp wit and a unique ability to bring laughter to audiences and friends.

The material in this book was judiciously selected from Nixon's speeches as Senator, Vice President and private citizen, from press conferences, letters, campaign addresses, conversations with friends and remarks he made across the country and around the world.

Here then is a portrait of Richard M. Nixon in his own words.

Bill Adler
New York City

THE 1968 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

On a television program during the 1968 campaign, Candidate Nixon was asked by Bud Wilkinson:

"As a football coach, occasionally we'd be ahead at halftime and I'd go in there wondering how about that complacency factor. All the polls and consensus say you are ahead. How do you feel about that?"

Nixon replied: "Let me make one thing very clear. I watched your teams. I have seen them play in the Orange Bowl. You were a great third quarter team, not first half, but the third quarter.

"By the time you got through with the third quarter, the fourth quarter didn't matter. I have seen that many times.

"Now, we are just entering the third quarter of this campaign. I am going to remember what you you did. We are going to roll it up right now and as far as complacency is concerned, people say, 'Well, it's going to be like Dewey in 1948', and somebody has said that Humphrey is going to come back like Truman did.

"Well, I just don't believe it because a lot of things are different. I think it's one thing to give them hell, but it's something else to give them Humphrey."

Having lost a close one eight years ago, having won a close one this year, I know winning is a lot more fun.

November 11, 1968

Well, the new Nixon is older, to begin with. Perhaps he has acquired, I should hope, some more wisdom.

April 19, 1968
Washington, D.C.

I'm eight years older, and if I haven't learned anything in those eight years I have no right to be here.

March 18, 1968

When the President took himself out of the Presidential race, Nixon quipped:

"With George Romney, Nelson Rockefeller and Lyndon Johnson all bowing out of the fight, it was beginning to look like the year of the dropout."

April 15, 1968

I have said on several occasions, sometimes facetiously, sometimes seriously, that I know what it means to be nominated; now I want to get elected.

Boise, Idaho
April 26, 1968

Speaking before a meeting of the Editorial Cartoonists, in Washington, on May 17, 1968, Candidate Nixon said:

"Now, I'm not speaking of my editorial views, we might disagree on that. But just think of the fun you would have for four years, drawing me. Now, look what your loss was, when you lost Lyndon Johnson. That great face — you know — with the big ears and the big nose and look at my nose — I can do even better than Johnson, as far as that's concerned.

"But look at the other way, look at the problems you'd have if Senator McCarthy were elected. I think Mr. Oliphant, in this week's Time Magazine, pointed out that the cartoonists would go out of their minds. It would drive them crazy, they'd be bored to death, because his face is not one that is — shall we say — as controversial as it might be. I suppose Hubert Humphrey would offer a few opportunities for you, but cartoonists of course have to draw a man who appears sometimes to be mean, and sometimes who appears even to be sinister; and Hubert, frankly, is always laughing. I guess you'd describe him if you used the bird terminology, as the Minnesota Warbler. But in any event, he wouldn't give you as much fun as I would, I'm sure."

During the 1968 Presidential campaign, Richard Nixon addressed a B'nai Brith Convention in Washington, D.C. He opened his speech with the following remarks:

"Dr. Wexler, Madam President, all of the distinguished guests at the head table, including Mr. Klutznick, who was the presiding officer the last time I was here nine years ago, and all of those who are attending this great Triennial Convention:

"It seems very hard for me to realize it was eleven years ago, 1957, that I addressed you before. As I stand here and as I see so many who were here then and also as I hear the eloquent words, I say 'eloquent,' because they were much too generous, by my friend Max Fisher, I am most grateful for his introduction and for your very warm reception.

"I would like to point out at the outset that I come here knowing that this is a political year. I guess you are aware of that, too. I know, too, that earlier today one of the other contestants for the office I seek was present-not the third one, but the second one, I think.

"While I would not want to prejudice your judgment on such an important decision - this is a non-partisan group as Max Fisher has pointed out - I should say that this is a very unusual time in America's history as far as the two candidates for the Presidency are concerned. This is the first time in history when two men who have served as Vice President of the United States have run for the office of President.

"When I used to address organizations like this in years like this, I often used to say, after the election in 1960 that I only wish I had been a member of an organization in which the Vice President automatically became President. As a matter of fact, I think I said that in 1957. I can't say that tonight, not that I am prejudiced, of course. I just simply want to say that I have been trying to figure a way that I could get one up on my good friend Mr. Humphrey, and it occurred to me that both of us have served in the United States Senate. We are, therefore, highly aware of the rules of seniority. It is true that both of us have also served as Vice President, but he has been Vice President only four years, I was Vice President eight years. I have seniority. And so I think it is my turn.

"Incidentally, when I heard about the mortgage on that building that I dedicated nine years ago, all that I can say is that in return for the very generous comments made by my friend Max Fisher, in the party which I hap-pen to represent which I will not mention because this is a non-partisan organization, I can assure you that in all this great nation there is no man that I know who has been a more effective money-raiser, fund-raiser, than Max Fisher. Let him pay the mortgage. He can do it — after the election, however; I need it first."

September 8, 1968

There is a special aura about a Presidential candidate, even one who has lost. It lends weight to his words.

Now I'm not particularly sensitive. I've been called almost everything. But please don't call me Hubert.

Council Bluffs, Iowa
September 24, 1968

I attended a small college in California, a Quaker College, Whittier College. And I loved football. I went out for it for four years, and I fought all week long-Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Every day I sat on the bench with the coach, and I got to know him very well. And that's one of the reasons I know so much about football. You know, you learn a lot sitting with the coach.

Final television appearance
1968 Presidential Campaign

Ladies and gentlemen, as we start this campaign there's one thing we should say at the outset this is not my last press conference.

Manchester, New Hampshire
February 2, 1968

I always like to see college kids. I'm trying to get into college this year myself — the electoral college.

May 16, 1968

Go ahead and finish your dessert — at these Johnson prices, it may be your last meal.

To dinner audience
May 20, 1968

What stimulates you, what keeps you going, believe it or not, are those crowds you see out there. They are not all for us and some of them carry signs for other candidates. I saw one the other day that said, "Trade Hubert for the Pueblo". I don't think North Korea would take him!

1968 Presidential Campaign

1968 is the year — the only year in our history — when more hats were thrown out of the ring than were thrown into it.

American Society of Newspaper Editors
April 19, 1968

And so I do have an announcement to make today. Today will duly record I shall not seek, and I shall not accept, my party's nomination for *Vice* President of the United States.

American Society of Newspaper Editors
April 19, 1968

At a meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors in April 1968, Richard Nixon was asked how he keeps his weight down. He replied that he eats a lot of cottage cheese with ketchup (so it doesn't taste like cottage cheese). Then he added:

"Running for the Presidency also helps keep your weight down."

Shortly before the New Hampshire Primary in 1968, George Romney, Governor of Michigan, withdrew from the race.

At a meeting of the Editorial Cartoonists on May 17, 1968, Nixon was asked if he thought that Johnson would change his mind about running.

"About Lyndon. He could get in again. If a Governor could change his mind, a President can change his mind, that's for sure."

At a meeting of the Editorial Cartoonists Association, Nixon remarked:

"And then one of the friendly reporters asked about the new Nixon and I was beginning to swell up and think well, gee, there really is a New Nixon, and I was feeling I really had a chance this year. Next day, I saw a Herblock cartoon the same OLD Nixon."

Making humorous reference to all the cartoons (friendly and unfriendly) that had been done of him, Nixon remarked:

"I really think I should be the cartoonists' favorite candidate for President of the United States"

Nixon and Rockefeller live in the same apartment building in Manhattan. Nixon was once asked to compare his apartment with Rockefeller's.

"Mrs. Nixon and I decided we don't like an apartment too well. We think maybe next year we'd like to move into a house — if you'll help us."

Oregon
1968 Presidential Campaign

I learned more about myself today than anytime be-fore. I learned for the first time that 1913 was the year of the eclipse of the sun. I only hope that 1968 is not the year of the big draft.

American Society of Newspaper Editors
April 19, 1968

Referring to his not too successful appearances with Kennedy during their television debates in 1960, Nixon has often remarked:

"I don't trust President Johnson because of the way he looks on television."

During the 1968 campaign, Nixon addressed a meeting in Washington, D.C. The speaker before the same group was to be his opponent, Hubert Humphrey.

"When you see him (Humphrey) tomorrow, you will see him as many of us know him today. The new Hubert-there is a new Hubert, as well as a new Nixon."

In fact, my friends, it appears that the great debate this year is going to be Humphrey versus Humphrey I'm going to have to ask for equal time.

Houston, Texas
September 7, 1968

After Governor Rockefeller's withdrawal from the Republican Presidential primary campaign, Nixon said:

"In politics, you have contingency plans for just about everything, but our organization had absolutely no contingency plan for anything like this."

March 29, 1968

Poor Hubert didn't realize that when he agreed to go all the way with LBJ, it meant back to the ranch.

October 7, 1968

The voters of Oregon have spoken, and I like the sound of their voices.

Oregon
June 7, 1968

What we need now are fewer marching feet and more willing hands.

Washington, D.C.
January 14, 1968

PRIVATE CITIZEN

At a press conference, Mr. Nixon was asked:

"We would like to know before we conclude this press conference, how's the old knee? How's it coming along?"

"Well, I think mine is the only knee in captivity that hasn't been blamed on football. I would like to be able to blame it on football, but I got it in a much more rugged contest — running for the Presidency."

Press Conference
Springfield, Missouri

In 1965 Richard Nixon dubbed the first session of the Eighty-ninth Congress "the Xerox Congress."

Just after President John F. Kennedy's inauguration in 1961, Presidential aide Ted Sorensen and Republican candidate Richard Nixon met, and the discussion eventually turned to Kennedy's inaugural address.

"I wish I had said some of those things," said Nixon.

"What part?" queried Sorensen, justifiably proud of his speechwriting. "That part about 'Ask not what your country can do for you...'?"

"No," commented Nixon. "The part that starts, 'I do solemnly swear.'"

Unsolicited advice is the cheapest commodity you can find because the supply is so great and the demand so little.

Excerpts from address
The Executives' Club of Chicago
May 5, 1961

The Democratic Party in the South has ridden to power for a century on an annual tide of racist oratory. The Democratic Party is the party which runs with the hounds in the North and the hares in the South.

North American Newspaper Alliance
May 8, 1966

Speaking about the Kennedy administration, Nixon quipped: "In the first hundred days this Administration had a greater abundance of words and a greater scarcity of deeds than any in history."

Des Moines, Iowa
May 7, 1961

The Administration always seems to be looking for someone to blame for its own failures. First, it blames the farmer for rising prices, then it blames labor for rising prices; then it blames business for rising prices. But if Lyndon Johnson wants someone to blame for Johnson Prices, all he has to do is to look into a full-length mirror.

Oskaloosa, Iowa
September 24, 1966

When inflation sets in — under Lyndon Johnson — the consumer takes a beating; the Administration takes a powder, the farmer takes the rap.

Oskaloosa, Iowa
September 24, 1966

We can't all be President — I found that out.

San Francisco, California
February 28, 1962

The New Frontier is out where the waste begins.

Des Moines, Iowa
May 7, 1961

I am leaving no stone unturned because there are one million more Democrats registered in California than Republicans. I'm practicing the piano, I'm jumping into swimming pools with my clothes on, and I hope to shake a million hands by election time.

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
June 30, 1962

Referring to the Goldwater-Johnson campaign of 1964, private citizen Nixon said:

"I promise Lyndon that I'll get him the fellow who made me up for the first debate with Kennedy in Chicago in 1960."

New York, New York
October 10, 1964

I am neither a hawk nor a dove, but I would suggest that we better be eagles today. The eagle does not attack, but the eagle always defends.

July 1966

While campaigning for Governor of California against Pat Brown in 1962, Richard Nixon remarked:

"Brown's speechwriters can put strong words in his mouth, but they can't cover his wobbly knees. Instead of the Twist, Brown dances the Flip Flop."

Now that we've come part of the way with LBJ, we want no part of the rest of the way.

Bartlesville, Oklahoma
September 23, 1966

Now it is time to have this out. I was in government for 14 years as a Congressman, as a Senator, as Vice President. I went to Washington with a car and a house and a mortgage. I came back with a car and a house and a bigger mortgage.

San Francisco, California
October 1, 1962

As a lawyer, one of Richard Nixon's clients was the Pepsi-Cola Company. In April 1964, Nixon returned from a business trip to the Orient. At a press conference, upon his arrival in New York, he was asked if he had discussed politics with Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge when he was in South Vietnam. This was his reply:

"We had a very interesting discussion and actually we made a deal. He is going to put a Pepsi-Cola cooler in the embassy in Saigon."

I feel that there are inherent dangers in casting off too many functions on the Vice President. The President, who is chief of the executive branch of government, commander in chief of the armed forces, and chief of our foreign affairs, can absorb many minor duties with the aid of a large staff. But if these same minor matters were given to the Vice President, we run the risk of turning him into merely another bureaucrat — and a "Secretary of Catch-All Affairs" at that.

March 26, 1964

For too long the growth of the South's economy has been stunted by an unhealthy and unbalanced diet of Federal pork. For too long, Southern voters have meas ured their Congressmen by counting the rashers of bacon they have brought home from Washington.

October 30, 1966

You know, I don't suppose anybody takes a worse beating from the cartoonists, from the columnists, from the editorial writers, than people who are in the House of Representatives of the Senate or the State legislature. I don't suppose that more caricatures that are inaccurate are painted of people than of them: they're fair game. Oh, you see always the pictures in the papers, particularly the cartoonists have fun with them, showing them either to be senile or stupid, or both; showing them to be usually not responsible, always concerned only with politics, never concerned about the people. You know what is the amazing thing? That this country has been run so well by such stupid people through the years! That's all that I can say.

It's so easy to be a columnist or a commentator and I don't want to get into any fights with them. I need all the friends I can get.

Troy, New York
September 30, 1960

The following repartee took place when private citizen Richard Nixon appeared on the Jack Paar television show in March 1962.

The program opened with Mr. Paar asking the former Vice President if he should be addressed as “Dick” or “Mr. Nixon”?

“I wouldn’t worry about that”, Nixon replied, “I’ve been called everything”

“Can Kennedy be defeated in ’64?”, Jack Paar queried.

”Which one?”, Nixon replied.

I’m a dropout from the Electoral College. I flunked debating.

The first time I met Bob Hope, he looked me straight in the eye and said, “What a beautiful ad we’d make for Sun Valley.”

Upon his return to California, March 1, 1961, Nixon was greeted at the airport by a cheering crowd. He told them:

"We have three things to do. First, we have to look for a house, second, we have to look for a job, and third we've got to get a driver's license."

I have been heckled by experts.

April 29, 1962

Keep away from government sweets. Cut down the fat intake and tighten the belt in Sacramento.

California cannot afford to stand pat with a flat tire of bureaucratic fat around its middle.

Oakland, California
May 4, 1962

President Eisenhower must have been surprised to read about my hole-in-one. I told him I made it by not thinking about the last hole, nor the next. But by concentrating on the one immediately ahead I put together a perfect swing — and that's exactly what I am going to do in 1962.

October 5, 1961

So, this lesson lives. It stays. You believe. But beyond that, I have seen the world, and I know, taking this great complexion of Asia and Africa and Latin America — I know particularly above everything else, America can't practice one thing at home and preach something else abroad. One story to illustrate the point: I recall an incident occurring in a British colony — I will leave it unnamed — in 1953 — a magnificent city, very prosperous, clean, fine water supply, and in Asia in 1953 that was very unusual, British colony, nevertheless, and the British, incidentally, do one of the best jobs of training people for independence of any, but this colony was not yet ready for independence or was not yet ready to give it. I was talking to a Chinese friend of mine who was in this colony, and he was saying — I said, "How are things here?"

He says, "Oh, it's much better than in the mainland of China." He says, "We have the best life perhaps of any city in Asia."

And I said, "Well, tell me, however, if the people had a chance to vote, would they vote to continue their colonial status?"

He smiled; he said, "They should, for their own good, because materially and otherwise they're better off, but," he said, "they'd vote 90 percent against continuing it."

And I asked, "Why?"

He said, "Let me tell you a story." He said, "It goes all around Asia." He said, "When the British come in or the Dutch or the French or any other group, they usually build three buildings, three institutions in this order." He said, "First, they build a racetrack, and then, second, they build a church, and third, they build a club to which Orientals cannot belong."

Los Angeles, California
October 14, 1960

It's time to plow good ground here, because we want a bumper crop of votes on November 6.

Orange County, California
October 27, 1962

Speaking to United States embassy officials in Copenhagen, Denmark, Richard Nixon quipped:

"Don't worry, I'll keep it noncontroversial."

July 1, 1962

Well, you've come to an expert on the question of being written off politically. But I would say that no politician is dead until he admits it.

October 16, 1967

The Kennedy Administration is brilliant from the standpoint of salesmanship, brilliant from the standpoint of public relations, but the product doesn't live up to the words.

New York, New York
March 8, 1963

During his campaign for the Governorship of California in 1962, Richard Nixon quipped:

"I can tell you that Pat Brown (Governor of California) needs to be propped up. I've always stood on two feet."

San Gabriel Valley, California
May 11, 1962

In a World Series game, they often call on the seasoned hitter whose recent batting average isn't so good, but who is reliable in a pinch. The next President must have that same judgment, coolness and poise. It can't be his first World Series.

October 20, 1967

Richard Nixon suggested a computer to match jobs and the jobless. He called for a "National Computer Job Bank" and said "if we can match a boy and a girl for a date with computers, we can also match people for jobs."

The late President John F. Kennedy was fond of re-minding his countrymen of how the poet Dante had de-signed a special place in hell for those who in time of great crisis refused to take a stand. Today, the Democratic Party in the South is in grave crisis — and the silence of Johnson and Humphrey is deafening.

October 30, 1966

All the prophets of doom are out after us, I see. Lippmann and Alsop say the Party is doomed if Goldwater gets the nomination. Why do they care about who gets the nomination? They wouldn't vote for any Republican.

New York
June 21, 1964

A man must be judged by the decisions he made or didn't make, not by how he dots an "i" or crosses a "t."

July 1962

The Russian bear is always most dangerous when its arms are outstretched in a gesture of seeming friendship.

1963

For those who practice the art of politics, there are two unbreakable rules. In a winning campaign, the candidate (if he wants a future in politics) must not only allow but encourage each one of literally hordes of advisers and associates to take credit for the tactics that led to victory. In a losing campaign, only the candidate is responsible for the tactics that led to defeat.

Radicals of the right and radicals of the left are a small minority in the nation. But their influence is far greater than their number because they are so active and so noisy.

October 1962

Politics is like baseball; you've got to get in and win it, you can't back into it. The way you tell how someone will hit in the World Series is how they do in spring training.

October 16, 1967

We know inflation hurts people, the question is, who did it? Here we have a game of musical chairs. One day the Administration blames business for raising prices. The next day the Administration blames labor for asking for more wages. And the next day it blames the farmer — but the blame is on this Administration. I notice that the housewives have been protesting and picketing the super-markets. The difficulty is they are picketing the wrong place. They ought to be picketing the White House.

November 6, 1966

During the campaign, Mr. Nixon recalled Mr. Kennedy said he intended to do a great deal in the first 90 days of his Administration.

"As his opponent in the campaign, I don't think it's fair to hold him to the first 90 days. I'll give him ten more days."

May 1961

As he was moving out from his home in Washington in June 1961 surrounded by packing cases and shipping barrels, he said:

"I've got something in common with President Kennedy. I've got a sore back too." (From lifting books and records.)

The war on poverty has been first in promises, first in politics, first in press releases, and last in performance.

April 3, 1966

In 1961, when Vice President Nixon left the Senate, he said a simple farewell. He announced that he was leaving two three-minute "egg timer" sand glasses to keep a check on talkative members.

Mr. Nixon told the Senate one of his problems had been keeping accurate count of time used by Senators in the so called "morning hours" to three minutes.

Washington, D.C.
January 1961

THE 1960 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

Now, since this is the eighth time I have appeared before the national convention, I should also point out that it is the last time I will appear as Vice President of the United States and, depending upon what happens this November, it might be the last time as an elected official of this country.

VFW Convention
Detroit, Michigan
August 24, 1960

Speaking to a group that included President Eisenhower, during the 1960 Presidential campaign, Vice President Nixon quipped:

"I apologize for bringing California weather to Washington, but, Mr. President, I just got a weather report on the rest of the country, and in your home State of Texas and in my home State of California and in my mother's home State of Indiana where we are going to be later, we're going to have Eisenhower weather all day long."

Friendship Airport
Baltimore, Maryland
September 12, 1960

You know, nobody will believe it, but I'm really an egghead!

March 13, 1960

Another point that 1 would like to make in this connection in regard to the last session of Congress. I noted with great interest, as you did, the progress in that session. A lot of people said: What happened to the Democratic leadership? Let me say nothing happened to the Democratic leadership. It was the same leadership they had in the previous session.

Dallas, Texas
September 12, 1960

But I want to tell you, Red Oak is very famous in my hometown of Whittier, California for a reason. I was talking to Mr. Tiffin, who used to be in the school system here — a lot of you know him, of course — and I was talking to him before and asking him: Wasn't there a boy who was a star halfback on the Red Oak High School team back in the early thirties by the name of Alvin Hutchinson? And there was. He came to Whittier College, he made little All-American there, and do you know what we called him — all the sports writers? The Red Oak Express.

And I've often thought since then, if I could run as well In this election as Alvin Hutchinson could run for Whittier College, we'll do O.K., you can be sure of that.

Red Oak, Iowa
September 16, 1960

Now, I'm going to make a campaign promise. It's going to be awfully hard to keep. But Al Cretella about twice a year comes down to my office in Washington and brings me a hat. He tells me that the hatmakers up here in Connecticut believe that at least the top officials of this government ought to wear a hat. The reason I don't wear a hat is I leave them in airplanes, in cars, and every place. But I promise to Al when we win this election 1 will wear a hat if you'll bring me another one.

New Haven, Connecticut
October 17, 1960

To substitute Mr. Stevenson for President Eisenhower would be just like putting in an eager, untried, jittery, second-string quarterback into the big game of the season with the risk that he might throw a well-intentioned pass into the flat and have it intercepted for a touchdown. This is no time to gamble with a second-stringer and to leave an All-American sitting on the bench.

Lansing, Michigan
October 22, 1956

We find embezzlement, thievery, knavery and criminal carelessness rife in American government under the Truman Administration, yet Mr. Stevenson claims he can unscramble this odious egg. I say when an egg goes bad you throw it out.

Wilmington, Delaware
October 3, 1952

Suppose you have your money in a bank. The bank is robbed. All the evidence points to the fact that a gang of robbers operating in the community was involved in committing the crime. In the course of the investigation all of the employees of the bank are questioned. One of the employees of the bank answers the questions in this manner:

Question: "Did you rob the bank?"

Answer: "I refuse to answer the question on the ground that any answer I might give might tend to incriminate me."

Question: "Were you a member of the gang?"

Answer: "I refuse to answer the question on the ground that any answer I might give might tend to incriminate me."

He is confronted with various individuals who are known to be members of the gang and is asked, "Do you know these individuals?"

Answer: "I refuse to answer on the ground that any answer I give might tend to incriminate me."

What would our conclusions be after this investigation? We would all agree that under the Constitution the bank employee had the right to refuse to answer the questions on the ground of self-incrimination. On the other hand, we would take our money out of that bank just as fast as we possibly could if the directors of the bank didn't fire him from his job on the spot because of his refusal to answer.

American Legion Convention
St. Louis, Missouri
August 31, 1953

I like to relax by playing the piano —easy things, Christmas carols and old barbershop favorites like "My Wild Irish Rose" and "The Sidewalks of New York." I can whack it out pretty well.

Washington, D.C.
March 1, 1958

In the Democratic Party, about half of their representatives get elected by being for civil rights and the other half by being against civil rights.

New York, New York
January 20, 1958

(Averell Harriman is) an expensive political accident temporarily occupying the Governor's Mansion in Albany.

New York, New York
February 13, 1956

The Dodgers might take it all this year. However, there are other events to be held here, of which I am aware. The 1960 Democratic Convention will be held here and it may turn out to be the battle of the century.

Los Angeles, California
July 4, 1959

We have to quit thinking of Latin America in terms of siestas, mañana, Rumba, Samba, and Cha-Cha-Cha.

Address, National Press Club
Washington, D.C.
May 21, 1958

I want you to know, too, how much I have been moved by the introduction that Governor Davis gave a moment ago. As a matter of fact, I was listening over there by the door, and my reaction was that after that introduction I might as well not make a speech; he had done very well by me already.

University of North Dakota
Grand Forks, North Dakota
September 14, 1960

Mention was made in introducing my wife Pat of her travels about the world. And, incidentally, I remember the lady who introduced her said she gets knots in her stomach when she was introducing her. I want to tell you that of all the speeches I've made, hundreds of them, thousands of them, I still get a knot in my stomach or the speech isn't any good. So any of you that plan to make a speech, don't ever worry about it.

Clark County Courthouse
Vancouver, Washington
September 13, 1960

I first want to express my appreciation to the delegates and to the officers of the IAM for allowing me to come at this rather early hour for the purpose of speaking to you. I must admit that making a speech at 8 o'clock in the morning isn't something I would choose for the purpose of making a living.

International Association of Machinists
Convention
St. Louis, Missouri
September 15, 1960

I am very proud of this badge. This makes me an official delegate or guest of this convention. I asked the secretary-treasurer if it made me a member of the IAM, and he said, "No; not until you pay your dues."

And I can only say that I guess the only union that I can qualify for would be the union of vice presidents. With the number that we have up on this stage we'd have a pretty big one incidentally, too.

International Association of Machinists
Convention
St. Louis, Missouri
September 15, 1960

Now, incidentally, I want you to know a couple of the reasons why we were a little late this morning. As we came down in the lobby of the hotel, we found the most unusual greeting committee that I've ever seen in my life. It was a group of children — about twenty of them — not a one over 10 years of age. And they were singing that little jingle which goes to the tune of "Merrily We Roll Along," which some of you have heard, I suppose, here today. And so the result was they were all carrying signs; they told me they'd gotten up at 6:30 in the morning (I know how hard it is to get our young teenagers up that early) and to think that these youngsters had come up, we felt we had to sign all the autographs to greet them all, and let me say we got a wonderful good wish out of it in the process.

Two things happened that would be interesting to report. Pat was standing with one of them and the photographer was going to take a picture, and Pat said, "Well, get over there and get in the picture." And she said, "I don't want

to be in the picture, I just want to be with you." It's a cinch that that girl will never run for anything, that's for sure. And then the other one, little Judy Howard, she said her name was, 8 years old, she said to me, "You know, Mr. Nixon, I hope you become President. I make a wish for that every time I go under a bridge." I just hope there are lots of bridges in this area, incidentally.

That wasn't all. When we got outside the door here, I found a great group of a little older people, teen-agers, a few of them are down here in front, and one of them handed me a note saying: "You are cordially invited, Mr. Nixon, to attend the Central-South game at Benson Stadium at 7:30 tonight." The two cheerleaders gave me the note and, incidentally, said: "You'll be for Central, won't you?" And, believe me, I've got to have the votes of South, too, so I just can't be for Central. But we hope the better team wins and, in any event, the spirit of the young people and of the old people, all of the people of Nebraska just couldn't be better, and we thank you for that.

Now the reason it took a little time there was that several of these people said: "You've got to give us some thing, an autograph, or otherwise we're going to catch it because we'll be late getting to school." So obviously we had to sign a few names there, and so forth, so they could prove to the teacher that they at least had been here seeing the candidates for President and for First Lady, too may I say.

Omaha, Nebraska
September 16, 1960

We're going over to Council Bluffs from here for an-other breakfast meeting. The only trouble is we have these breakfast meetings and we never got to eat. The only trouble is we don't get to sleep, because last night we got in at 1:30 at night, a wonderful crowd at the airport, and of course had to get up reasonably early this morning. Somebody asked me, "When do you sleep?" And I decided we're going to take every Thursday off to sleep from now on throughout this campaign.

Omaha, Nebraska
September 16, 1960

May I say, too, that I greatly appreciate the signs and their novelties. I've been reading a few of then. This one I haven't seen before:

" Nikita's a red
Violet's blue
Dick is the boy
To give him his due."

Saginaw, Michigan
September 20, 1960

I want to apologize, too, for being late. The problem is not the weather on the ground but the weather in the air. We had to circle a bit before coming down. We do thank you so much for waiting, standing here as you are. As a matter of fact, I felt a little embarrassed a moment ago, when I was introduced I turned around and said "Won't you sit down?" and I don't know where you would sit unless you would sit on each other.

Fort Wayne, Indiana
September 21, 1960

I might say, incidentally, that I had some embarrassment at the convention after I finished my acceptance speech. Somebody came down and put a couple of head phones on me and said, "Will you please talk to Cronkite?" And I proceeded to do so and I found that I was talking to the NBC microphone — instead of to CBS.

Press conference
Detroit, Michigan
August 24, 1960

Speaking before the International Association of Machinists, Vice President Nixon referred to the President of that organization with these remarks:

"I told Mr. Hayes, 'You know, I have the greatest respect for you in a number of ways, but particularly as a speaker,' because that day I remember that he made the most eloquent of all addresses. His answer, incidentally, was one — I see that you agree. Before you know it, I will be nominating him for something. But in any event, his answer was rather interesting. He said:

That reminds me of a story about Yogi Berra. When he went up to the World Series to play the first series with the Braves and the Yankees, there was an occasion at that time when one of the wives of the Braves wanted to meet this very colorful catcher of the Yankees, now outfielder under Casey Stengel's system.

Yogi Berra was there and one of the wives of the Braves went up to meet him, and she said he looked like a very cool fellow and his answer was, "You don't look so hot yourself."

International Association of Machinists
Convention
St. Louis, Missouri
September 15, 1960

At the International Association of Machinists Convention, a souvenir convention briefcase was presented to Vice President Nixon.

"Ladies and gentlemen, just so there will be no mistake about the record, I was just handed this by your secretary-treasurer and he said, 'Here is your convention souvenir, Mr. Vice President. There is no significance in the black bag.'"

International Association of Machinists
Convention
St. Louis, Missouri
September 15, 1960

Matter of fact I met a young fellow over in Omaha the other day and you know what he said? "Will you make me one promise, Mr. Vice President?" And I said, "Well, I don't know — what is it?" And he said, "Will you be for a 4-day week for school?"

Council Bluffs, Iowa
September 16, 1960

I noted that Memphis, from the little slip that the mayor handed me as I got in my car, is proud of the fact, and justly so, that you have 670 churches, and that's about 10 more than you have service stations, and this is probably the only town in America where there are more churches than service stations.

Memphis, Tennessee
September 27, 1960

At a meeting of the Magazine Publishers Association, candidate Nixon was asked by one of the editors "Would you tell us what kind of vacation you look forward to when the election is over? I don't seem to remember that you ever play golf."

"I would say as far as my relaxation is concerned, your comment that you don't remember that I ever play golf is probably the most objective comment about the quality of my golf that I've ever heard."

Magazine Publishers Association Conference
New York, New York
September 28, 1960

As far as golf is concerned, never having become good enough at it to enjoy it as I should, I think probably I have given it up for the duration, but I've said that before. That's not a campaign promise, I assure you.

Magazine Publishers Association Conference
New York, New York
September 28, 1960

I greatly appreciate music. You know that's one place I'm like Harry Truman — I used to play the piano myself.

Hicksville, New York
September 28, 1960

As you know, it's the responsibility of the candidate for the Presidency to make lots of speeches. He makes them at unusual hours and on occasions many times unexpected. As a matter of fact, we had three or four on the way in from the airport today. I didn't dream that people would come out in the rain and stand there completely soaked, I know they got soaked because I did, too (I mean the rain, incidentally). That reminds me that when I went to Caracas, somebody said, "The Vice President got stoned when he was in Caracas."

Troy, New York
September 30, 1960

In any event, I want to say that the wives are tremendously loyal in these campaigns (they have to be). They have to sit there and hear you make that same speech and look as if it's for the first time they ever heard it each time.

Troy, New York
September 30, 1960

I must share with you one of my favorite recollections of a long handshaking session in Florida. We shook hands with over 3,500 people in 3 hours, and that's moving. But they came through the line and came through the line. Finally one lady came through the line at the last and she looked so tired, because the people had been crowded and jammed in and this lady came through the line and she got up here and said: "You know, Mr. Nixon, I'm so glad to get here. I didn't think I was going to get here in time to vote for you."

Troy, New York
September 30, 1960

I had attended a big VFW convention and they said they were going to have a little reception afterwards for the local Republicans — about 2,000 came out — and we shook hands, on and on and on, and I apparently looked a bit tired at the end. A couple of ladies came through, one a little older, one a little younger. The older one looked at me, obviously a very considerate, compassionate type, and she said: "Mr. Nixon, you look so tired, I feel so sorry for you." The younger one took my hand, she said: "Well, I don't feel sorry for you. I've been standing here just as long as you have and I have high heels on!"

Troy, New York
September 30, 1960

I am not going to suggest that vice presidents be automatically promoted at the national level as they are in this union, incidentally, because that would be going further than I should, but I suppose there is one other union to which I could well qualify to be a member. Mr. Khrushchev said that I was not a spaceman but a grocery clerk. My answer is that I would rather be a grocery clerk in the United States than head of the Soviet Union.

International Association of Machinists
Convention
St. Louis, Missouri
September 15, 1960

Now, noting the Kennedy signs here, I want to say I'm glad to see they are here, because we want some people to convert. So we're glad to have you here.

Reverend Hays' Housing Development
Newark, New Jersey
October 4, 1960

If I could be permitted just a couple of personal reminiscences before I speak to you on some of the issues confronting our Nation and the world today, I have gained a great respect for people of this State for a reason that Stan Myerson, who also attended Duke University Law School as I did, will well understand. I entered that law school in 1934. It was a highly competitive class that year, lots of Phi Beta Kappas strung through the class (I wasn't one of them), and I remember that the man who graduated first in that class (and, incidentally, he was my roommate) was a man who had graduated first from Emory University in Georgia and who now is a real success; he's the vice president of the Ethyl Corporation in New York — making a lot more money than I am.

Atlanta, Georgia
August 26, 1960

I happen to be one of those who have received an honorary degree from this institution, and I'm glad to be at least an honorary alumnus. I don't think that I could pass the course today, but I'm glad to get it free.

It really wasn't entirely free. I had to make a speech.

Fordham University
Bronx, New York
October 5, 1960

Tell you what I was doing in the back here was that there are lots of people outside, but they said for security reasons they couldn't let people sit in back of me. Let me tell you this. Whenever we can get a voter behind me or in front of me, I want him there.

Albuquerque, New Mexico
October 11, 1960

There are so many reasons that I have looked forward to this particular meeting and this weekend. As you know I've spent the weekend in Hartford. I came here to get a little sleep. I didn't get much the first night because the airplane arrived about 1 o'clock, as you recall, and half of Hartford was at the airport.

So I went into the hotel and got up early the next morning because we had a number of strategy meetings with our major campaign people. And then the day went on. So last night I said well this is the night I'm going to sleep. Apparently we had some very enthusiastic drum and bugle and fife and drum corps outside all night long. So I just want to thank them for their enthusiasm. But if I look a little sleepy today, that's the reason.

Hartford, Connecticut
October 17, 1960

I have found, however, that the problem of the last speaker on a program is that all of his speeches are made by the time he gets up to speak.

Incidentally, I have been thinking up to this time about how much easier this campaign would be if I could have the mayor's speech writer, and Cardinal Spellman as my finance chairman.

I also, incidentally, have been thinking a great deal about what would be appropriate for me to say of a non-political nature, what would be appropriate to say and still be true to my own conscience. Of course, I expect attacks in campaigns. One has been made upon me of which I have to take

some recognition at this dinner. It was not made tonight, but made previously. I hesitate to do it. It is of such a serious nature, however, that I think before this particular audience what I consider to be one of the worst smears in American political history has got to be nailed.

I read it just a few days ago in the paper. I call it to your attention tonight. Dateline, Havana: Fidel Castro said: "The two men running for President of the United States are a couple of beardless youths."

Now, I resent that. I resent it because, as Senator Kennedy well knows, after my first television debate, my makeup man said I had the worst beard since Sal Maglie.

Alfred E. Smith Memorial Dinner
New York, New York
October 19, 1960

Addressing a campaign rally in Johnstown, Pennsylvania during the 1960 Presidential campaign, Vice President Nixon joked:

"You know — a funny thing — I really couldn't believe it when somebody said when Mr. Kennedy was here he referred to this place as Johnson City — You know, that's the only time he's mentioned his running mate's name since he has been nominated."

Johnstown, Pennsylvania
October 24, 1960

When he (John F. Kennedy) said we had the worst slums, when he said our education was second and our science was second, all these things do worry the American people unless they think for a moment.

It reminds me, Incidentally, of a little story written by a very famous Ohio author, James Thurber. You all, I am sun, have read it at one time or another. It was a fantasy, presumably set in Columbus, Ohio, and Mr. Tharber called the story "The Day the Dam Broke," and the story went something like this: A panicky citizen in Columbus, Ohio, one day many years ago, started a rumor, the dam broken, and quite a few people got terribly excited and they were nervous. They packed up all their clothes and they got into their wagons and their buggies and they went out of town. They were 'way out of town before some sensible person said, "Well, wait, just a minute. You know, we've forgotten. There isn't any dam in Columbus, Ohio"

Columbus, Ohio
October 26, 1960

During the Kennedy-Nixon campaign, the Vice President quipped:

"And just to show you how things go in this election campaign, the beautiful young lady who presented the roses to Pat was Sue Kennedy."

Ann Arbor, Michigan
October 27, 1960

I'm sorry that our public address system isn't working as well as it should, but apparently as we move into the station — this happened a couple of times yesterday — that is the reason my voice is hoarse-our wheels have been cutting the wires. It's not sabotage, you understand; not sabotage.

Monroe, Michigan
October 27, 1960

Incidentally, as we were coming along, I had a very great compliment paid to me. At least it will appear that way to my daughters. One of the youngsters alongside of the road said something that Pat overheard. She said, "You know, he almost looks like Maverick."

Grand Rapids, Michigan
October 27, 1960

Vice President Nixon made these remarks during the 1960 campaign at his alma mater, Whittier College.

"As I look back over here and think of that team and as I see the great stars of that team, I want to tell you some-thing that impresses me. This is the first time those guys have been on the sidelines and I've been on the playing field."

Whittier College
Whittier, California
August 2, 1960

If you would take the time to drive down the freeway in this traffic to get here at 5 o'clock, you really have a great loyalty to our cause and we thank you for it.

Los Angeles, California
August 2, 1960

Incidentally, a lot of people have been asking about my knee, and so I thought I would let this audience here and radio audience in on a little secret about the condition of my knee, after two days of campaigning.

Coming into Boise, you know one of the engines of our four-engine plane went out and we came in on three engines, and I can only tell you that if a plane can run on three engines why certainly I can run on one knee.

But I received a lot of cards and letters from around the country including quite a few from Idaho. I do not think I have had a chance to get all the answers off yet before I left because we were pretty filled up there at the office, but there is one I would like to answer tonight before this audience. This one came from Christy Johnson in Rexburg, Idaho. I will read it to you. It says:

> Mr. Vice President. I fell off our haystack on to some logs and hurt my knee, too. But I don't have to stay in the hospital. All I can do is read, watch TV, and listen to the radio. That is where I heard about your knee so I know how it hurts. I am 11 years old. I was going to school before I cut my knee. I missed about a week now.

And then: "P.S.— My doctor gives me a shot every day —." That is underlined. "My arms are as sore as my knee."

Well, I just want to tell Christy if he is listening on the radio tonight that my doctor gave me a shot every day, too. He didn't give them to me in the arm, however.

I really shouldn't tell you where he gave me them but it was mighty uncomfortable to sit down for a while.

Boise Junior College
Boise, Idaho
September 13, 1960

I want you to know how much I appreciate the opportunity to speak to you today and particularly in view of the weather that I understand cannot be blamed on the Republicans because we had it yesterday too.

Sioux Falls, South Dakota
September 23, 1960

Appearing on Jack Paar's television program during the 1960 campaign, Mr. Nixon was asked whether he thinks the Washington Senators baseball team would stay in the first division.

"Well, I would say they will if I can go to enough games. Because generally, it's a funny thing — there's always little jinxes, and in this case whenever I go to see the Washington Senators play, they win. I've been there — the last seven times I've been there they've won. They beat the Yankees, incidentally, Friday. You know I learned later — it was on television in New York and all those New York fans saw me standing up and cheering for the home runs (we won 4 to 2) and nobody votes in Washington and everybody votes in New York. That shows you my baseball's nonpolitical"

Appearing on the Jack Paar television show, Nixon was asked by Mr. Paar, "You don't in the foreseeable future see taxes reduced?" Nixon replied:

"I don't. We're still going to get the main part of your income, I can assure you."

1960 Campaign

During the 1960 campaign, Nixon was asked, “Where are you different than Jack Kennedy?” He answered:

“How much time do I have?”

THE
VICE PRESIDENT

Referring to the Stevenson-Eisenhower Presidential campaign of 1956, Nixon remarked:

"(Stevenson is) a pathetic Hamlet strolling across the political stage. To be or not to be — that is the question for him. And I assure you he is not going to be President of the United States."

New York, New York
October 31, 1956

As one who voted for the two-term amendment limiting the holding of the Presidency to two terms, I think it would be inconsistent for me to seek the Vice Presidency for a third term.

April 18, 1959

I've learned to shave and change into a black tie in fifteen minutes. A white tie takes twenty minutes.

Washington, D.C.
April 17, 1953

This interesting dialogue took place between Richard Nixon, then Vice President and Nikita Khrushchev, then Russian Premier during their famous "kitchen debate" in Moscow in 1959.

Khrushchev: "We stand for peace and the elimination of bases. Those are our words and they do not conflict with our deeds. If you are not willing to eliminate bases, then I won't drink this toast."

Nixon: "He doesn't like American wine."

Khrushchev: "I like American wine — not its policy."

Nixon: "I have always heard that the Prime Minister is a vigorous defender of his policy, not only officially but unofficially."

Khrushchev: "I defend the real policy, which is to assure peace. How can peace be assured when we are surrounded by military bases?"

Nixon: "We will talk about that later. Let's drink to talking. As long as we are talking we are not fighting."

Khrushchev (indicating a waitress): "Let's drink to the ladies."

Nixon: "We can all drink to the ladies."

A Waiter: "A hundred years of life to Mr. Khrushchev."

Nixon: "I will drink to that. We may disagree, but we want you to be in good health."

Khrushchev: "We accept your hundred years' proposal. But when I reach ninety-nine we will discuss it further. Why should we be in haste?"

Nixon: "You mean that in ninety-nine years you will still be in power-no election?"

During his famous kitchen debate with Khrushchev in Moscow in 1959, Nixon quipped:

"Mr. Khrushchev, the way you dominate the conversation you would make a good lawyer, yourself. If you were in the United States Senate, you would be accused of filibustering."

This dialogue between Nixon and Khrushchev took place in Moscow in 1959:

Nixon (pointing to television screen): "We can see here what is happening in other parts of the home."

Khrushchev: "This is probably always out of order."

Nixon: "Da" (yes)

Khrushchev: "Don't you have a machine that puts food into the mouth and pushes it down? Many things you've shown us are interesting, but they are not needed in life. They have no useful purpose. They are merely gadgets. We have a saying: 'If you have bedbugs you have to catch one and pour boiling water into the ear.'" Nixon: "We have another saying. It is: 'The way to kill a fly is to make it drink whisky.' But we have a better use for whisky."

On one occasion when Nixon was keeping a particularly hectic schedule, he was asked when he finds time to sleep. This was his reply:

"I sleep every Tuesday."

Vienna, Austria
1956

When he returned to Washington's National Airport on May 25, 1958, from his historic trip to Latin America where he was met by hostile and rioting students, Nixon remarked:

"Before I left one of my good friends said, 'Well, you are fortunate to get away from the Senate for a nice vacation for eighteen days.'"

Much as we like lower taxes and higher living standards, it won't make any difference if we are not here to enjoy them.

December 1957

I do not question the sincerity of the members of the Democratic Party. I am sure that they sincerely believe In the schemes that they want to impose on the economy of the United States, but I say they do not deserve to be called Democrats — the word "Doom-o-crats" fits them much better.

Rock Island, Illinois
October 21, 1954

When he returned from an extended trip to the Soviet Union and Poland, Vice President Nixon made the fol lowing remark at Washington's National Airport on August 5, 1959:

"Now I have one other point that I would like to make Just briefly. When I stopped in Iceland a few hours ago several of the newsmen were asking me as to what my plans were in the immediate future. And since there is Such a large audience here and we are very touched by it. I think this would be the appropriate time for me to make an announcement as to my future plans.

"I saw my first newspaper in 12 days and I found that the Washington Senators had lost 17 straight games since I left Washington. And at the first open night I have I'm going out to the ball park to see if we can't change their luck. That's my first plan."

While he was Vice President, Richard Nixon had an embarrassing experience involving a lost tuxedo on a trip to England. He described his dilemma on a television program.

"I never had such a moment. Here was the Queen — we were giving the dinner for the Queen at the Embassy and, you know, entertaining anybody is always a problem, but the Queen is really something. And so, I — everything was all set, we'd been down to look over the flowers and all that sort of thing, we came up, and I began to look for my black tie and it wasn't there. So we looked all over the place and we couldn't believe it but it wasn't there. What finally happened, we started to borrow. They found a man in Scotland Yard, his was a little small, and finally we had a Los Angeles newspaperman, Jim Bassett at the Mirror News, he happened to be close to my size, so I wore his and then he borrowed the Scotland Yard man's and he wore his, so that there was a Scotland Yard fellow that didn't have a tuxedo that night."

It is much better to be scratched by a rose than to be bruised by a stone.

Warsaw, Poland
August 4, 1950

EARLY CAREER

Now, from a very personal standpoint, I can give you the advice that was given to me by my professor of con-tracts when I entered law school in the first year. We were a lot of young lawyers, at least potential young lawyers, and our first day in class, and he looked over the class, all the Phi Beta Kappa keys and other bright young men and women there, and he said: "Now, young men, I have some advice for you as to your future, if you want to be a success at practicing law. I would suggest that you marry for money and practice law for love." Now, I did that; incidentally, my wife was teaching school when I married, and she made more money than I did practicing law.

University of North Dakota
Grand Forks, North Dakota
September 14, 1960

I was noticing over here the Marietta High School Cho-rus. I was trying to think of my own experience in high school. I used to play the piano, but I don't mention it any more, as you can well imagine. And I used to play the vio-lin a little, too, in high school and sang in the college glee club until they made me master of cere-monies because my bass wasn't very good.

Marietta, Ohio
October 25, 1960

I was in the Navy in the South Pacific, but I wasn't on a P.T. boat. That's why I'm here and not in Washington.

New York Times Magazine
May 13, 1962

Referring to his military service in the South Pacific, Richard Nixon quipped:

"I was there when the bombs were dropping. But I didn't get hit and I didn't hit anyone. All I got was a good case of fungus."

Washington, D.C.
July 26, 1952

In his campaign for election to the United States Senate in 1950, Nixon read the following telegram during a debate with his Democratic opponent:

"I am enclosing a small contribution for the Senate. I only wish it could be ten times as much. Best wishes to you and Mrs. Nixon."

Eleanor Roosevelt

The audience gasped in amazement. Nixon waited a moment and then told the audience:

"I, too, was amazed with this contribution. Amazed, that is, until I saw the postmark, Oyster Bay, New York." Few in the audience had realized that there was another Eleanor Roosevelt who had married Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

All of the alfalfa grown in the state of Utah can't pro-duce enough chlorophyll to make that Washington mess smell sweet.

Salt Lake City, Utah
September 25, 1952

Nixon was re-elected to Congress in 1948, the year that Harry Truman upset Thomas Dewey. Speaking to a partisan group of Democrats after the election, Nixon quipped:

"I realize, folks, that most of you are Democrats having fun. I almost wish I were one of you but don't jump to conclusions, I'm not going to switch parties. But it just happens that I love Democrats. I even married one. I would like to introduce my beautiful wife, Patricia Ryan, who was born on St. Patrick's Day and who was a Democrat when I married her."

It is typical of the moral standards of the (Truman) Administration that when they are caught red-handed with payoff money in their bank accounts the best defense they can give is that they won the money in a poker game, a crap game, or by hitting the daily double.

Boston, Massachusetts
November 13, 1951

But among the other candidates there was the reluctant candidate. His name was Mr. Stevenson. He was the Governor of Illinois and he said he didn't want to run. Right in the middle of the convention he even went before a caucus of the Illinois delegation, as you will recall. He made that famous statement, the one in which he said — I am quoting:

"I am physically, temperamentally and mentally unqualified to be President of the United States," and right after that Harry Truman said, "That's my man."

And you see he's been Harry Truman's man ever since.

San Francisco, California
October 25, 1952

While serving in the Navy during World War II, Richard Nixon is credited with setting up the only hamburger stand in the South Pacific — a little snack stand known throughout the area as "Nixon's Snack Shack". Somehow Nixon was able to get food from a Navy supply depot on the other end of the island, "by trading everything from captured Japanese rifles to introductions to the Army nurses who arrived to take care of the casualties".

FAMILY

I recall the last time we were visiting Nebraska, we had a big receiving line. A farmer came through the line from western Nebraska. This meeting was in Lincoln. He said, "I drove 200 miles to this meeting, Mr. Vice President," and after he shook hands with me, and he shook hands with my wife, he said, "My wife is going to vote for you, but I am going to vote for Pat." So all of you who aren't going to vote for me, I would like you to vote for Pat.

International Association of Machinists
Convention
St. Louis, Missouri
September 15, 1960

Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to be the only man to speak on this women's program. I am in somewhat of a predicament I must admit. The predicament is that whenever I talk about Pat, she always gives it to me afterward and says: "You shouldn't have said those things."

Washington National Airport
Washington, D.C.
October 3, 1960

Now whoever is elected Vice President isn't going to have any difficulty getting invitations to parties, I can assure you. The problem is to know which ones that you don't have to go to so that you'll have enough time to spend at least one night a week with your family.

Sioux City, Iowa
September 17, 1960

I remember that when Pat and I were going together quite a number of years ago — not for her, of course; she's much younger than I as you know. In any event when we were going together a few years ago there were two things we used to wish on. One, the first star in the evening — I bet you a lot of people here wish on the first star — that's right; and the other, I don't know whether you have this custom here or not — a white horse. It must be a pure white horse.

Red Oak, Iowa
September 16, 1960

You needn't fear for us. We are guarded by two ferocious dogs. We not only have Checkers, who is in the best of health though she is getting old, but another dog called Vicky, a toy French poodle.

December 23, 1963

Incidentally, the reason Pat isn't here, I think as it probably has been explained, is that she is now cutting a tape for the Dave Garroway show, so tune in on it. I never get up that early myself. Tune in on it. She's worth looking at.

Columbian Republican League Luncheon
New York, New York
October 5, 1960

I mentioned, for example, the fact that my background is Quaker on my mother's side. I say on my mother's side. It was one of those usual family problems. My father was a Methodist; my mother was a Quaker. They got married and compromised and my father became a Quaker too.

Los Angeles, California
October 14, 1960

One of the problems people often ask both Pat and me about is: How does running for President or being Vice President affect family life?

Well, you do have a few problems because, or, sometimes you'll be listening to television and so forth, you want to tune something in and, you know, the girls may prefer "Maverick," and I don't blame them. Sometimes it's better than some of the speeches I have had to listen to.

London, Ohio
October 26, 1960

You know, that shows you how very important a wife is. What they were saying on this side — they said, "Move back, Mr. Vice President, so we can see Pat."

You know, I can understand them wanting to see Pat, but not me, surely.

Monroe, Michigan
October 27, 1960

Incidentally, yesterday, as we were traveling through Muskegon, one teen-ager called out to me and he says, "I want a date with Tricia."

Well, she's too young to date, we think. Of course, the 14-year-olds won't agree with that, but I think so.

Tolono, Illinois
October 28, 1960

I first want to tell all of you who are listening to this program and viewing it how much I appreciate your giving me some of your precious television time. I say that advisedly. I recall when I was home a couple of Sundays ago my younger daughter, Julie, who is 12 years old, said she was going to be awfully glad when this campaign was over, and I asked her why. She said: "Well, I'll be glad when we can get back to some of our favorite programs which these political programs take the place of."

Fresno, California
November 4, 1960

Lyndon Johnson served in the House, the Senate, and as Vice President — I served in the House, the Senate, and as Vice President. Lyndon Johnson has a dog — I have a dog. Lyndon has two daughters — I have two daughters. Lyndon Johnson has a lovely wife — I have a lovely wife. Lyndon Johnson has a television station — I have a lovely wife.

San Francisco, California
1967

My little daughter, Tricia, says she doesn't blame the people who voted for (John) Kennedy, she blames the ones who counted the votes in Chicago.

New York Times Magazine
May 13, 1962

My daughter Julie never has conceded that election. Every once in a while she asks me when they are going to have a recount in Cook County.

New York, New York
October 10, 1964

As far as Pat is concerned, she also worked her way through school, the University of Southern California, but it was a very different situation, a situation that I know some of you here who are working your way through or who are getting help from your parents will appreciate, because her mother died when she was 12 years old, her father when she was 17, and, so, not only did she have no help from home, she had to earn it all the way.

And, consequently, that proves who really ought to be running for President. Pat should be running rather than I in view of that background.

University of Southern California
Los Angeles, California
October 14, 1960

Campaigning is not easy; it's particularly hard on the wives. They have to hear you make that same speech all the time and look as if it is new.

Kansas City, Kansas
September 24, 1960

During the 1968 campaign, Nixon was asked at a press conference: "What's the difference between the new Nixon and the old Nixon?"

"Well, the new Nixon is a little older. He doesn't have quite as much hair, as my wife points out from time to time."

I have been around the world a total of five times since 1 left office in 1961, and my daughters have kept me certainly from getting — developing any generation gap, 1 can assure you — not only my daughters, but their boyfriends!

1968 Presidential Campaign

At his first press conference after he had become President-Elect, Richard Nixon displayed a framed copy of the Presidential Seal that Julie, his daughter, had secretly stitched during the campaign.

"Ladies and gentlemen, to show you how unsophisticated I am about this kind of art, when I saw it, I said, 'Isn't that needlepoint?' And Julie said, 'No, it's crewel. But it's the kindest thing that I had happen, even though it's crewel.'"

I announced — as you may recall in my acceptance that I was going to go to every one of the 50 States in this campaign. And certainly, if Pat can hold out, and she's stronger than I am, we're going to make it.

Birmingham, Alabama
August 26, 1960

When interviewed as Vice President, Nixon was asked about his life as a young boy. Speaking of his home life, he said:

"We not only learned the value of a dollar but also the importance of work, and at the same time we developed a high competitive spirit. I recall one of our hardest chores, when my brother Donald and I were picking string beans. It is one of the toughest jobs I can think of. We had to work twelve hours to earn one dollar. I still can't stand the sight of string beans!"

Pat and I have the satisfaction that every dime that we've got is honestly ours. I should say this — that Pat doesn't have a mink coat. But she does have a respectable Republican cloth coat. And I always tell her that she'd look good in anything.

September 23, 1952

When he was a young boy of ten (1923), Richard Nixon wrote the following letter to his mother. Note how he signs the letter.

"My Dear Master:

The two boys that you left me with are very bad to me. Their dog, Jim, is very old and he will never talk or play with me.

One Saturday the boys went hunting. Jim and myself went with them. While going through the woods one of the boys triped and fell on me. I lost my temper and bit him. He kiked me in the side and we started on. While we were walking I saw a black round thing in a tree. I hit it with my paw. A swarm of black thing came out of it. I felt a pain all over. I started to run and as both of my eys were swelled shut I fell into a pond. When I got home I was very sore. I wish you would come home right now."

Your good dog
Richard

Richard Nixon replied to a question about the possibility of the White House being turned into a Museum. Would he like to live there anyway? This was his reply:

"From time to time, I've visited the White House. It seemed quite liveable, and my wife has no objection to my trying to live there permanently."

Helena, Montana
April 22, 1968

Introducing those on the platform with him at a meeting in Portland, Oregon:

"And this is David Eisenhower. I always run better with an Eisenhower."

1968 Presidential Campaign

I eat proteins. I eat a lot of cheese. Cottage cheese. I eat cottage until it runs out my ears. And one thing I do that makes it not too bad is put ketchup on it. I learned it from my grandmother.

Portland, Oregon
July 26, 1968

THE PRESIDENT

(Acceptance Address made at Maimi Beach, Florida, August 8, 1968)

Mr. Chairman, delegates to this convention, my fellow Americans.

Sixteen years ago I stood before this convention to accept your nomination as the running mate of one of the greatest Americans of our time or of any time — Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Eight years ago I had the highest honor of accepting your nomination for President of the United States.

Tonight I again proudly accept that nomination for President of the United States.

But I have news for you. This time there's a difference — this time we're going to win.

We're going to win for a number of reasons. First a personal one.

General Eisenhower, as you know, lies critically ill in the Walter Reed Hospital tonight. I have talked, however, with Mrs. Eisenhower on the telephone.

She tells me that his heart is with us. She says that there

is nothing that he lives more for, and there is nothing that would lift him more than for us to win in November.

And I say let's win this one for Ike.

We're going to win because this great convention has demonstrated to the nation that the Republican party has the leadership, the platform and the purpose that America needs.

We're going to win because you have nominated as my running mate a statesman of the first rank who will be a great campaigner, and one who is fully qualified to undertake the new responsibilities that I shall give to the next Vice President of the United States.

And he is a man who fully shares my conviction and yours that after a period of 40 years when power has gone from the cities and the states to the Government in Washington, D.C., it's time to have power go back from Washington to the states and to the cities of this country all over America.

We're going to win because at a time that America cries out for the unity that this Administration has destroyed, the Republican party, after a spirited contest for its nomination for President and Vice President, stands united before the nation tonight.

And I congratulate Governor Reagan. I congratulate Governor Rockefeller, I congratulate Governor Romney, I congratulate all those who have made the hard fight that they have for this nomination, and I know that you will all fight even harder for the great victory our party is going to win in November because we're going to be together in that election campaign.

And a party that can unite itself will unite America.

My fellow Americans, most important we're going to win because our cause is right. We make history to-night, not for ourselves but for the ages. The choice we make in 1968 will determine not only the future of America but the future of peace and freedom in the world for the last third of the 20th century, and the question that we answer tonight: Can America meet this great challenge?

Let us listen to America to find the answer to that question.

As we look at America, we see cities enveloped in smoke and flame. We hear sirens in the night. We see Americans dying on distant battlefields abroad. We see Americans hating each other; fighting each other; killing each other at home.

And as we see and hear these things, millions of Americans cry out in anguish: Did we come all this way for this? Did American boys die in Normandy and Korea and in Valley Forge for this?

Listen to the answers to those questions.

It is another voice, it is a quiet voice in the tumult of the shouting. It is the voice of the great majority of Americans, the forgotten Americans, the nonshouters, the nondemonstrators. They're not racists or sick, they're not guilty of the crime that plagues the land; they are black, they are white; they're native born and foreign born, they're young and they're old.

They work in American factories, they run American businesses. They serve in government; they provide most of the soldiers who die to keep it free. They give drive to

the spirit of America. They give lift to the American dream. They give steel to the backbone of America.

They're good people. They're decent people, they work and they save and they pay their taxes and they care.

Like Theodore Roosevelt, they know that this country will not be a good place for any of us to live in unless it's a good place for all of us to live in.

And this I say, this I say to you tonight, is the real voice of America. In this year 1968, this is the message it will broadcast to America and to the world.

Let's never forget that despite her faults, America is a great nation. And America is great because her people are great.

With Winston Churchill we say, we have not journeyed all this way, across the centuries, across the oceans, across the mountains, across the prairies, because we are made of sugar candy.

America's in trouble today not because her people have failed, but because her leaders have failed. And what America needs are leaders to match the greatness of her people.

And this great group of Americans — the forgotten Americans and others — know that the great question Americans must answer by their votes in November is this: Whether we shall continue for four more years the policies of the last five years.

And this is their answer, and this is my answer to that question: When the strongest nation in the world can be tied down for four years in a war in Vietnam with no end in sight, when the richest nation in the world can't manage its own economy, when the nation with the greatest tradition of the

rule of law is plagued by unprecedented lawlessness, when a nation has been known for a century for equality of opportunity is torn by unprecedented racial violence, and when the President of the United States cannot travel abroad or to any major city at home without fear of a hostile demonstration then it's time for new leadership for the United States of America.

Thank you. My fellow Americans, tonight I accept the challenge and the commitment to provide that new leadership for America and I ask you to accept it with me.

And let us accept this challenge not as a grim duty but as an exciting adventure in which we are privileged to help a great nation realize its destiny and let us begin by committing ourselves to the truth, to see it like it is and tell it like it is, to find the truth, to speak the truth and to live the truth. That's what we will do.

We've had enough of big promises and little action. The time has come for an honest government in the United States of America.

And so tonight I do not promise the millennium in the morning. I don't promise that we can eradicate poverty and end discrimination and eliminate all danger of wars in the space of four, or even eight years. But I do promise action. A new policy for peace abroad, a new policy for peace and progress and justice at home.

Look at our problems abroad. Do you realize that we face the stark truth that we are worse off in every area of the world tonight than we were when President Eisenhower left office eight years ago? That's the record.

And there is only one answer to such a record of failure,

and that is the complete house cleaning of those responsible for the failures and that record.

The answer is the complete reappraisal of America's policies in every section of the world. We shall begin with Vietnam.

We all hope in this room that there's a chance that current negotiations may bring an honorable end to that war. And we will say nothing during this campaign that might destroy that chance.

But if the war is not ended when the people choose in November, the choice will be clear. Here it is: For four years this Administration has had at its disposal the greatest military and economic advantage that one nation has ever had over another in a war in history. For four years America's fighting men have set a record for courage and sacrifice unsurpassed in our history. For four years this Administration has had the support of the loyal opposition for the objective of seeking an honorable end to the struggle.

Never has so much military and economic and diplomatic power been used so ineffectively. And if after all of this time, and all of this sacrifice, and all of this sup-port, there is still no end in sight, then I say the time has come for the American people to turn to new leadership not tied to the mistakes and policies of the past. That is what we offer to America.

And I pledge to you tonight that the first priority foreign policy objective of our next Administration will be to bring an honorable end to the war in Vietnam.

We shall not stop there. We need a policy to prevent more Vietnams. All of America's peace-keeping institutions and

all of America's foreign commitments must be reappraised.

Over the past 25 years, America has provided more than $150-billion in foreign aid to nations abroad. In Korea, and now again in Vietnam, the United States furnished most of the money, most of the arms, most of the men to help the people of those countries defend them-selves against aggression. Now we're a rich country, we're a strong nation, we're a populous nation but there are 200 million Americans and there are two billion people that live in the free world, and I say the time has come for other nations in the free world to bear their fair share of the burden of defending peace and freedom around this world.

What I call for is not a new isolationism. It is a new internationalism in which America enlists its allies and its friends around the world in those struggles in which their interest is as great as ours.

And now to the leaders of the Communist world we say, after an era of confrontations, the time has come for an era of negotiations.

Where the world superpowers are concerned there is no acceptable alternative to peaceful negotiation. Because this will be a period of negotiations we shall re-store the strength of America so that we shall always negotiate from strength and never from weakness.

And as we seek through negotiations let our goals be made clear. We do not seek domination over any other country. We believe deeply in our ideas but we believe they should travel on their own power and not on the power of our arms. We shall never be belligerent. But we shall be as firm in defending our system as they are in expanding theirs.

We believe this should be an era of peaceful com-petition

not only in the productivity of our factories but in the quality of our ideas. We extend the hand of friendship to all people. To the Russian people. To the Chinese people. To all people in the world. And we shall work toward the goal of an open world, open sky, open cities, open hearts, open minds. The next eight years my friends...

This period in which we're entering — I think we will have the greatest opportunity for world peace, but also face the greatest danger of world war of any time in our history.

I believe we must have peace. I believe that we can have peace. But I do not underestimate the difficulty of this task.

Because, you see, the art of preserving peace is greater than that of waging war, and much more demanding.

But I am proud to have served in an Administration which ended one war and kept the nation out of other wars for eight years afterward.

And it is that kind of experience, and it is that kind of leadership, that America needs today and that we will give to America, with your help.

And as we commit the new policies for America tonight, let me make one further pledge — For five years hardly a day has gone by when we haven't read or heard a report of the American flag being spit on, and our embassy being stoned, a library being burned, or an ambassador being insulted some place in the world, and each incident reduced respect for the United States until the ultimate insult inevitably occurred.

And I say to you tonight that when respect for the United States of America falls so low that a fourth-rate military power like Korea will seize an American naval vessel in

the high seas, it's time for new leadership to restore respect for the United States of America.

Thank you very much. My friends, America is a great nation. It is time we started to act like a great nation around the world.

It's ironic to note, when we were a small nation, weak militarily and poor economically, America was respected. And the reason was that America stood for something more powerful than military strength or economic wealth.

The American Revolution was a shining example of freedom in action which caught the imagination of the world, and today, too often, America is an example to be avoided and not followed.

A nation that can't keep the peace at home won't be trusted to keep the peace abroad. A President who isn't treated with respect at home will not be treated with respect abroad. A nation which can't manage its own economy can't tell others how to manage theirs.

If we are to restore prestige and respect for America abroad, the place to begin is at home — in the United States of America.

My friends, we live in an age of revolution in America and in the world. And to find the answers to our problems, let us turn to a revolution — a revolution that will never grow old, the world's greatest continuing revolution, the American Revolution.

The American Revolution was and is dedicated to progress. But our founders recognized that the first requisite of progress is order.

Now there is no quarrel between progress and order be-

cause neither can exist without the other.

So let us have order in America, not the order that suppresses dissent and discourages change but the order which guarantees the right to dissent and provides the basis for peaceful change.

And tonight it's time for some honest talk about the problem of order in the United States. Let us always respect, as I do, our courts and those who serve on them, but let us also recognize that some of our courts in their decisions have gone too far in weakening the peace forces as against the criminal forces in this country.

Let those who have the responsibility to enforce our laws, and our judges who have the responsibility to interpret them, be dedicated to the great principles of civil rights. But let them also recognize that the first civil right of every American is to be free from domestic violence. And that right must be guaranteed in this country.

And if we are to restore order and respect for law in this country, there's one place we're going to begin: We're going to have a new Attorney General of the United States of America.

I pledge to you that our new Attorney General will be directed by the President of the United States to launch a war against organized crime in this country.

I pledge to you that the new Attorney General of the United States will be an active belligerent against the loan sharks and the numbers racketeers that rob the urban poor in our cities.

I pledge to you that the new Attorney General will open a new front against the pill peddlers and the narcotics ped-

dlers who are corrupting the lives of the children of this country.

Because, my friends, let this message come through clear from what I say tonight. Time is running out for the merchants of crime and corruption in American society. The wave of crime is not going to be the wave of the future in the United States of America.

We shall re-establish freedom from fear in America so that America can take the lead of re-establishing freedom from fear in the world.

And to those who say that law and order is the code word for racism, here is a reply: Our goal is justice — justice for every American. If we are to have respect for law in America, we must have laws that deserve respect. Just as we cannot have progress without order, we can-not have order without progress.

And so as we commit to order tonight, let us commit to progress.

And this brings me to the clearest choice among the great issues of this campaign.

For the past five years we have been deluged by Government programs for the unemployed, programs for the cities, programs for the poor, and we have reaped from these programs an ugly harvest of frustrations, violence and failure across the land. And now our opponents will be offering more of the same — more billions for Government jobs, Government housing, Government welfare. I say it's time to quit pouring billions of dollars into pro-grams that have failed in the United States of America.

To put it bluntly, we're on the wrong road and it's time to take a new road to progress.

Again we turn to the American Revolution for our an-

swers. The war on poverty didn't begin five years ago in this country; it began when this country began. It's been the most successful war on poverty in the history of nations. There's more wealth in America today, more broadly shared than in any nation in the world.

We are a great nation. And we must never forget how we became great. America is a great nation today, not because of what government did for people, but because of what people did for themselves over 190 years in this country.

And so it is time to apply the lessons of the American Revolution to our present problems.

Let us increase the wealth of America so we can provide more generously for the aged and for the needy and for all those who cannot help themselves.

But for those who are able to help themselves, what we need are not more millions on welfare rolls but more millions on payrolls in the United States of America.

Instead of Government jobs and Government housing and Government welfare, let Government use its tax and credit policies to enlist in this battle the greatest engine of progress ever developed in the history of man — American private enterprise.

Let us enlist in this great cause the millions of Americans in volunteer organizations who will bring a dedication to this task that no amount of money can ever buy.

And let us build bridges, my friends, build bridges to human dignity across that gulf that separates black America from white America.

Black Americans — no more than white Americans — do not want more Government programs which perpetuate

dependency. They don't want to be a colony in a nation. They want the pride and the self-respect and the dignity that can only come if they have an equal chance to own their own homes, to own their own businesses, to be managers and executives as well as workers, to have a piece of the action in the exciting ventures of private enterprise.

I pledge to you tonight that we shall have new programs which will provide that equal chance. We make great history tonight. We do not fire a shot heard round the world, but we shall light the lamp of hope in millions of homes across this land in which there is no hope today.

And that great light shining out from America will again become a beacon of hope for all those in the world who seek freedom and opportunity.

My fellow Americans, I believe that historians will recall that 1968 marked the beginning of the American generation in world history. Just to be alive in America, just to be alive at this time is an experience unparalleled in history. Here's where the action is.

Think: Thirty-two years from now most of Americans living today will celebrate a New Year that comes once in a thousand years.

Eight years from now, in the second term of the next President, we will celebrate the 200th anniversary of the American Revolution.

And by our decision in this we — all of us here, all of you listening on television and radio-we will determine what kind of nation America will be on its 200th birthday. We will determine what kind of a world America will live in in the year 2000.

This is the kind of a day I see for America on that glorious Fourth eight years from now: I see a day when Americans

are once again proud of their flag; when once again at home and abroad it is honored as the world's greatest symbol of liberty and justice.

I see a day when the President of the United States is respected and his office is honored because it is worthy of respect and worthy of honor. I see a day when every child in this land, regardless of his background, has a chance for the best education that our wisdom and schools can provide, and an equal chance to go just as high as his talents will take him.

I see a day when life in rural America attracts people to the country rather than driving them away.

I see a day when we can look back on massive breakthroughs in solving the problems of slums and pollution and traffic which are choking our cities to death.

I see a day when our senior citizens and millions of others can plan for the future with the assurance that their Government is not going to rob them of their savings by destroying the value of their dollar.

I see a day when we will again have freedom from fear in America and freedom from fear in the world. I see a day when our nation is at peace and the world is at peace and everyone on earth — those who hope, those who aspire, those who crave liberty will look to America as the shining example of hopes realized and dreams achieved.

My fellow Americans, this is the cause I ask you to vote for. This is the cause I ask you to work for. This is the cause I ask you to commit to not just for victory in November but beyond that to a new Administration be cause the time when one man or a few leaders could save America is gone. We

need tonight nothing less than the total commitment and the total mobilization of the American people if we are to succeed.

Government can pass laws but respect for law can come only from people who take the law into their hearts and their minds and not into their hands.

Government can provide opportunity, but opportunity means nothing unless people are prepared to seize it.

A President can ask for reconciliation in the racial conflict that divides Americans, but reconciliation comes only from the hearts of people.

And tonight, therefore, as we make this commitment, let us look into our hearts, and let us look down into the faces of our children.

Is there anything in the world that should stand in their way? None of the old hatreds mean anything when you look down into the faces of our children. In their faces is our hope, our love and our courage.

Tonight, I see the face of a child. He lives in a great city, he's black or he's white, he's Mexican, Italian, Polish, none of that matters. What matters he's an American child.

That child in that great city is more important than any politician's promise. He is America, he is a poet, he is a scientist, he's a great teacher, he's a proud craftsman, he's everything we've ever hoped to be in everything we dare to dream about.

He sleeps the sleep of a child, and he dreams the dreams of a child. And yet when he awakens, he awakens to a living nightmare of poverty, neglect and despair.

He fails in school, he ends up on welfare. For him the American system is one that feeds his stomach and starves his soul. It breaks his heart. And in the end it may take his

life on some distant battlefield.

To millions of children in this rich land this is their prospect, but this is only part of what I see in America.

I see another child tonight. He hears a train go by. At night he dreams of faraway places where he'd like to go. It seems like an impossible dream. But he is helped en his journey through life. A father who had to go to work before he finished the sixth grade sacrificed everything he had so that his sons could go to college.

A gentle Quaker mother with a passionate concern for peace quietly wept when he went to war but she understood why he had to go.

A great teacher, a remarkable football coach, an inspirational minister encouraged him on his way. A courageous wife and loyal children stood by him in victory and also in defeat.

And in his chosen profession of politics, first there were scores, then hundreds, then thousands, and finally millions who worked for his success.

And tonight he stands before you, nominated for President of the United States of America.

You can see why I believe so deeply in the American dream.

For most of us the American revolution has been won, the American dream has come true. What I ask of you tonight is to help me make that dream come true for millions to whom it's an impossible dream today.

One hundred and eight years ago the newly elected President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, left Springfield, III., never to return again.

He spoke to his friends gathered at the railroad station. Listen to his words:

"Today I leave you. I go to assume a greater task than devolved on General Washington. The Great God which helped him must help me. Without that great assistance I will surely fail. With it, I cannot fail."

Abraham Lincoln lost his life, but he did not fail.

The next President of the United States will face challenges which in some ways will be greater than those of Washington or Lincoln, because for the first time in our nation's history an American President will face not only the problem of restoring peace abroad, but of restoring peace at home.

Without God's help, and your help, we will surely fail.

But with God's help and your help, we shall surely succeed.

My fellow Americans, the dark long night for America is about to end.

The time has come for us to leave the valley of despair and climb the mountain so that we may see the glory of the dawn of a new day for America, a new dawn for peace and freedom to the world.

(Statement made at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel,
New York City, November 6, 1968
upon election as 37th President
of the United States of America)

Ladies and gentlemen, I didn't realize so many of you would stay up so late. I want to express first my grateful appreciation to all of those in this room, but more than that, through the medium of television and radio, to the thousands, and, I understand, millions across the country who

worked for our cause.

I know that many that I will never have a chance to speak to personally gave hours and days of time, and we will always be grateful for what you did.

And we hope we can be worthy of the support that we had of the thousands of volunteer workers in state after state who did far beyond the call of duty in helping us to the victory that was won.

I, as you probably have heard, have received a very gracious message from the Vice President congratulating me for winning the election. I have also had a telephone conversation with him, and I thought I might share with you and also our television audience some of the thoughts that I expressed to him in that telephone conversation.

I congratulated him for his gallant and courageous fight against great odds. I admire a fighter, and he proved himself to be one. He never gave up and he gave us a good fight.

I also told him that as he finished this campaign that I know exactly how he felt. I know exactly how he felt. I know how it feels to lose a close one. Having lost a close one eight years ago and having won a close one this year, I can say this — winning's a lot more fun.

But, I would like to express to him and also to the thousands who worked for him-because he, like myself, had a great corps of volunteer workers, many young people as well as others — a bit of philosophy that has guided me through the years of defeat toward this victory.

It is this: A great philosophy is never won without defeat. It is always won without fear. What is important is that a man or a woman engage in battle, be in the arena,

participate, and I hope that all of those who sup-ported Mr. Humphrey will continue their interest in politics. They will perhaps be in the other party, we may be contesting again. Who knows? But the important thing is that our process in this country works better when we have devoted, dedicated people giving their all in battle for a cause that they believe in.

And I would urge particularly the young people who supported him and lost not to be discouraged but to continue their interest and to go on to other areas of public service.

Also, I would like to report that I had a conversation today with Mrs. Eisenhower. She, of course, was pleased with the result and she said the general was elated. This afternoon I plan to move, to go to Key Biscayne, Fla., with my family for a few days off — three days, I think-but on the way we're going to stop in Washington and call on the general.

And I've also received a very gracious wire from President Johnson from Austin, Texas, in which he congratulated me and indicated his desire to be of assistance in the next Administration.

I, in turn, pledge again to him my assistance and cooperation in the interim period between now and the inauguration in any activity that may be helpful in bringing the peace to the world that we all want.

And I look forward in the next Administration to have a relationship with former President Johnson such as President Eisenhower has had with him. Those who have served in this high office, only those who have served in this office, can know the tremendous burdens and they have so much

to offer in their years of what will be called retirement.

And then one final thought that I would like to leave with regard to the character of the new Administration. I saw many signs in this campaign. Some of them were not friendly and some were very friendly. But the one that touched me the most was one that I saw in Deshler, Ohio, at the end of a long day of whistle-stopping, a little town, I suppose five times the population was there in the dusk, almost impossible to see — but a teenager held up a sign, "Bring Us Together."

And that will be the great objective of this Administration at the outset, to bring the American people together. This will be an open Administration, open to new ideas, open to men and women of both parties, open to the critics as well as those who support us.

We want to bridge the generation gap. We want to bridge the gap between the races. We want to bring America together. And I am confident that this task is one that we can undertake and one in which we will be successful.

And finally, if I could close on one personal note, I mentioned my many supporters around the country and the wonderful people in this room who stayed up all night — and so did I — but, surrounding me are four people who have meant much to this campaign and to my life.

My wife, who has endured more of my speeches than even the members of the press, and you know how tired you can get of it. Believe me, it takes a real trouper to hear a speech over and over again for 21 years and act as if it was new each time.

And, of course, my two daughters who were able to par-

ticipate in this campaign and gave us a tremendous lift by their campaigning all over the country and 35 states, and David Eisenhower, who campaigned very effectively in his own right.

Now I think all of you probably wondered how I felt about winning the election, and naturally, in my press conferences I always gave the appearance of complete optimism that we were going to win. That is what you have to say.

But I want all of you to know that there were moments when we had doubts. And all of us had doubts, but there was one member of our family, I learned, that had no doubts at all because immediately after we saw the final return this morning at 9:30 or so on television that the Illinois votes were now considered to be in our column, my daughter Julie asked me to come into her room, that she had a present for me that she had made and worked on all the time during these trips that she was taking across the country.

And when you see this present, you will see she never had any doubt at all. Here it is.

Ladies and gentlemen, to show you how unsophisticated I am about this kind of art, when I saw it, I said, isn't that needlepoint? And she said, no it's crewel [heavy worsted yarn embroidered on plain cloth]. But it's the kindest thing that I had happen, even though it's crewel.

Thank you.

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